Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, 19 JUNE, 1830. [NUMBER 72.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On Wednesday, the 30th instant, the Amateurs will have the honor of representing the farce of

THE ELECTION,

Altered and adapted from Foote's farce of the Mayor of Garatta.

To which will be added the laughable entertainment of

Animal Magnetism.

Tickets and Places may be had at the Theatre on Tuesday the 29th, and Wednesday the 30th instant.

Boxes 6 Rupees	Pit 4 Rupees
Upper Boxes 3 Rs	Gallery 2 Rs

☞ Gentlemen are requested not to offer money at the doors.

No persons admitted behind the scenes excepting those actually engaged in the performance.

Bombay, 19th June, 1830.

NOTICE.

MR. H. PUGH, having received while at Trincomalee from His Majesty's Ship *Java*, A PARCEL and LETTER, directed to CHARLES WILLIAM GILBERT, Esq. if that Gentleman would apply to this Office, the Parcel and Letter will be given up, by defraying the charge for this Advertisement.

Bombay, 19th June, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

ORDERS for Work and Letters addressed to *The Proprietor of the New Bombay Lithographic Press*, are received by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 19th June, 1830.

To Be Let.

A WELL Known, and Commodious House situated in Mazagon in the Mount road, formerly occupied by GENERAL LEIGHTON and lately by G. ADAM, Esquire.

Also an airy House situated next to the above house, lately occupied by W. C. Bruce Esquire, and are ready to enter immediately for particulars, Apply at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE in the Fort.

Bombay, 19th June, 1830.

FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

THE

BOMBAY REGISTER

AND

DIRECTORY

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

PRICE FIVE RUPEES.

THE

ALMANACK

FOR DITTO.

Printed on English Paper, and stitched.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.

Bombay, 19th June, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

The severe effects of the late gale are now becoming fully known in Calcutta; the Commander of the H. C. Ketch *Trusty* has arrived in Town, and reports the total loss of that Vessel close to the Silver Tree. She appears to have parted from three cables, in the course of the gale, and to have beat for some time against a steep bank on which she was fortunately raised by the violence of the waves, so as to enable all the crew to abandon her; after which in a short time the tide flowing, she sheered off, plunged into deep water, and sunk.

Accounts have been received from Diamond Harbour, stating the Ship *William Wilson*, which was lying there at the commencement of the gale, has been seriously injured. She appears to have grounded on Tuesday night, or early on Wednesday morning, upon the *Diamond Sand*, and when got off, shortly after, she was discovered to be in a sinking state, and was in consequence run on shore. She had been subsequently got off, and now lies in Diamond Harbour Creek, completely water-logged.

Letters have been received, we understand, from the officer in command of the ship *William Fairlie* at Saugor, stating that all the Company's ships rode out the gale in safety, and that nothing like it had ever been experienced. So severe was the weather, that they were compelled to send down their lower yards, and several of the river sloops in attendance upon them had been lost.—*Ben. Hur. May* 29.

The Shipping Report of westerday announced the arrival of the Ship *William Glen Anderson*, Captain D. McMillan, from the Cape of Good Hope 19th March and Madras 24th May.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the brig *Cecelia*, Roy, from Singapore 16th and Penang 28th April. List of Passengers by these vessels will be found under the usual head.

We perceive, that the Ship *Palamban*, has arrived in Cork from Calcutta, in great distress; eleven of the crew had died, and seven were unable to work. The Vessel was navigated by the Captain, second Officer and Steward. No particulars are given of the causes of the distress.—*Ben. Hur. May* 31.

GENERAL ORDERS TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 20TH MAY, 1830.

No. 479.—His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

1st Foot.—Ensign John Gray Wilson to be Lieut. without purchase, vice William Munro Mackenzie deceased 10th Dec. 1829, Cancels his Promotion vice Stoyle deceased.

Frederick Augustus Wetherall, Gentleman to be Ensign, vice Wilson 10th ditto.

Pay Master William Granville Sharp, from the Royal African Colonial Corps, to be Pay Master, vice Grant, 3d December 1829.

2d Foot.—Major John McMahon, from the 59th Foot, to be Major, vice Waring who exchanges, 12th Nov. 1829.

20th Foot. Lieut James Palmer, from Half Pay, Royal York Rangers, to be Lieut. vice Stephens appointed to the Rifle Brigade, 3d Dec. 1829.

26th Foot.—Lieut. James Sweeny, from Half Pay, New South Wales' Veteran Companies, to be Lieut. vice Carthew whose appointment has not taken place, 19th Nov. 1829.

46th Foot.—Thomas William Bremner, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Sweeting who retires, 3d December 1829.

48th Foot.—Ensign Gordon Skelly Tidy, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Finly who retires, 3d December 1829.

John Massy, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Tidy, 3d ditto.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

6th Foot.—Lieut. Alexander Hogg to be Capt. of a Company without purchase, vice Dawson deceased, 18th April 1830.

Ensign J. T. Latham to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Hogg promoted, ditto.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the date specified against his name; viz.

33st Foot.—Lieutenant Alexander Beatty, 27th April 1830.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.

R. TORRENS, *Col. Adjt. Genl. H. M.'s Forces in India.*

CIVIL APPOINTMEN.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 13TH APRIL. 1830.

Mr. F. Macnaghten, Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer.

THE 25TH MAY 1830.

Mr. H. J. Palmer, Deputy Collector of Land Revenue and Customs at Meerut.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—May 27th.—The H. C. Ship General Harris, Captain J. Stanton, from London 16th February.

28th.—The H. Ship Reliance, C. S. Timins, from London 16th February.

The Ship Egyptian, W. Lilburn, from Swan River 21st March and Mauritius 19th April.

A Steam Vessel in the Eastern Channel yesterday supposed to be the Forbes.

30. The English Brig Cecelia, P. Roy, from Singapore 16th, and Penang 28th April,

The English Ship William Glen Anderson, D. McMillan, from Cape of Good Hope 19th March and Madras 24th May.

Passengers per H. C. Ship General Harris from London.—Lieutenant R. Bazely; Messrs. Davies, Bune, Paley, Hogg, and Salmon, Artillery Cadets; Messrs. F. Steele and F. Buckley.

Per H. C. S. Reliance from London.—The Hon. Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Hope and Child, Miss Goodwyn; Colonel Hetzler; Captains Henderson and Hawkins, Ben. N. I.; Lieut. McGregor, Artillery; Count Melachoaske, Mr. Velthuson and Mr. F. Osborne, Free Merchants; Messrs. Thornton, Dick, Timins, Raikes, Bennet and Malcolm, Writers; Messrs. McNab, McIntyre, Hope, and Thornton, Assistant Surgeons; Walker, Hamilton, Bird and Morrison, Cadets; Richard Payne, Mechanic; John Bumber and Thomas Milners, H. C. Recruits in charge of Horses.

Per Egyptian, from Swan River.—Mr. Anthony Steel, master of the late ship Cumberland.

Per Cecelia.—Messsrs. FitzPatrick and Ceymerey.

Per Wm. Glen Anderson.—Misses L Marnell, and M. Light-foot, Richard Marnell, Esq. Barrister at Law; Captain W. Cunningham, Lieutenants D. Williams, and A. Knynett, Bengal Native Infantry; Mr. W. Wingfield, Bengal Light Cavalry, and Mr. R. Dudley, H. M. 38th.

VESSES SPOKEN WITH.

The Reliance on the 8th March, lat. 13. 28. N. long. 25. 40. W. spoke the Protector, from London to Bengal, out 23 days. On the 14th March lat. 4. 18. N. long. 20. 32. W. spoke the brig Nandi from Liverpool to Calcutta. On the 23d March lat. 1. 42. N. long. 23. 28. W. spoke the D'Hersey, of Jersey, bound to St. Salvador.

REMARKS.

By the Egyptian.—The Ship Cumberland of Bombay, lost on the 4th March, on a Sunken Rock off Cape Lewin, New Holland.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Entally, on the night of the 26th May, at half past 10 o'clock, Mrs. E. S. Bowler, of a Son.

At Dum Dum, on the 27th May, the wife of Mr. John Watson, of a Daughter.

At Allipore, on Friday the 28th May, the Lady of Captain W. R. Fitzgerald. of the Bengal Engineers, of a Son.

MADRAS.

MADRAS LOTTERY.—The third day's drawing took place on Thursday. when the following Capital Prizes were drawn.

No. 2931 Prize of 50,000 Rupees.
No. 1728 Prize of 30,000 Rupees.
No. 1429 Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
Nos. 633 3409 3282 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
No. 1530 Prize of 500 Rupees.

Fourth Day, Saturday.

Nos. 588 1473 1511 1533 and 2950 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 6th, Brig Highland Chief, Captain C. F. Poulier, from Pulicat 1st June.

DEPARTURES.—June 2d, Brig Dolphin, Captain J. H. Williams for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam.

3d.—Ship George Home, J. F. Steel, for Calcutta.

5th.—Hercules, D. Wilson, for Covelong.

6th.—James Pattison, J. Grote, for Covelong.

AUSTRALIA.

The active Superintendent of public Works, we find, is busied putting a new face on the Light House at South Head, painting the outside walls with Roman cement, and strengthening the tower part by blocking up the front central window. The building is also to be furnished with a verandah; it is remarkable that the tower shakes in windy weather like a cock on a steeple, yet it contines pretty firm.

Accounts from Manilla notice the discovery there of a new species of Indigo plant, the dye obtained from which was said to be equal to that obtained from the ordinary plant.—[*Australia, Feb.* 24.

Total entered value of imports in 1828, 570,000*l.* in 1829, 601,004*l.* being an increase of 31,004*l.*; and of Exports 90,050*l* while in 1829 the Exports amounted to 232,727*l.* being an excess of 142,677*l.* but this includes merchandize re-exported; however the increase betrays a favourite symptom.

Ships entered inwards, 1828, 137; tons 32,559, men 2121.—Outwards 69; tons 20,186, men 1951.—[*Australian, Feb.* 26.

JURIES.

Some observations fell from the Chief Justice in the Supreme Court on Monday, which we consider very fair. They related to the discretionary power vested by Act of Parliament 9 Geo. IV. c. 83 in the Judges of the Colony, on application to grant, or to withhold trial by a Common or Special Jury *of the Country* in place of Assessors, in *civil* issues. "*as the* JUSTICE *of each particular case* MAY SEEM *to require.*" This, the learned Judge justly remarked, gave to that Court "a very invidious sort of discretion," inasmuch as though Parliament must be supposed to have exercised its wisdom in prescribing the regulation; yet it was calculated to place the Court sometimes in rather an unfavourable light with the contending parties.

We can enter pretty nearly into the feeling of the learned Judge; and allow that in ordinary transactions between one individual and another, a natural delicacy must always have more or less weight. But a Court of Justice have no business to indulge any special feeling towards one class of persons or another, but to determine at all hazards strictly *according to the justice and necessity of* EVERY CASE, we consider as in some degree supererogatory the subsequent assurance, that the Court would at all times exercise the utmost good faith in deciding on an application for Jury trial, and the admonitory hope that this would meet with a corresponding good faith on the part of the Gentlemen of the Bar, who his Honor hoped would not make any application, unless through an assurance that substantial justice would not be done by any other mode of trial.

From some collateral observations, during which Mr. Forbes, we are happy to hear, expressed himself in high terms of this grand constitutional right as proper to be applied, in all cases when desirable, without dispute,—we cannot but feel for the awkward situation of the Judge, bound between an anomalous Act of Parliament on the one hand, and his sense of sound justice on the other, The readiness with which Mr. Forbes and his learned Colleagues granted the application for JURY TRIAL, on a speculative view as to the justice of each case, was highly gratifying to every admirer of British equity, and fills us with sanguine hopes of the future.

Monday week next, we expect, will make a beginning to the *Common* JURY *Cases.*—Nine-tenths of them are well calculated to create intense local interest, as each case, in its nature and bearings, involves questions of major or minor importance to the Colony; such as the right of tenure, under which perhaps four-sevenths of all the building land especially, in N. S. Wales, is held by the private proprietors; and, we trust, both Judges and Jury will well weigh the consequences of any finite decision, on matters connected with this right, which is of so high a value with respect to this community.

We consider it fortunate that the Act of Parliament has left so much to the discretion of the Judges, as to grant a common, or a special jury of the country, in such delicate and important cases as these; and, we trust, the latter will prove they know how to appreciate the duties of British jurymen—neither, on the one hand, to lose sight, in any one instance, of the principles of justice; nor, on the other, to budge an inch from maintaining the rights of their fellow citizens, in adjudicating between power on one side and the people on the other,

The *kidnapping* cases also involve some of the most serious questions to the Colony at large; but, for peculiar reasons, we will be silent on the character of these till after the *day of* TRIAL.—*Australian, March* 3.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The following particulars of the loss of the Ship *Cumberland*, about twenty-five miles to the North West of Cape Leuwin, near to Cape Hamelin, on the Western Coast of Australia, have been furnished us by Captain Steel, her late Commander.

On the 16th of August last, the *Cumberland* sailed from Bombay, bound to the Ports of Swan River and Sydney, and from thence to Newcastle Hunter's River, Swan River and back to Bombay, and in pursuance of her return voyage she weighed anchor and sailed from Newcastle Hunter's River on the 2d of February last bound to Swan River and laden with coals and cattle. On the 3d, she experienced a heavy gale of wind, which obliged her to bear up and run for shelter into Broken Bay, from whence she sailed on the following day and proceeded on her voyage, during which she experienced very variable weather, and on the 20th she was taken a back by a sudden shift of wind, which carried away her fore-top gallant yard and fore-top mast studding-sail boom. At half-past five P, M, on the 4th of March, saw land about Cape Leuwin, bearing West by North, and hauled up to weather it. At sunset the Western extremity of Cape Leuwin bore Nort Westh, the Eastern extremity North North West, and was obscured by haze and at half-past eight P. M. of the same day, the ship struck about four miles off the land, when the helm was immediately put to starboard but the ship would not pay off. On sounding round the vessel, two and two and three quarter fathoms of water was found, on a hard rockey botom, and at nine P. M. the well was sounded and found to contain fourteen inches of water butnot more thanthe vessel usually made. The boats were then hoisted out, and the necessary steps taken to lighten the vessel by throwing overboard cargo, &c. At half past nine P. M. sounded again; nineteen inches of water were found in the well, when the pumps were set to work, the ship striking hard at times. At ten P. M. the rudder was forced from the stern tearing up the poop and cabin decks, and taking with it some of the counter planks and part of the stern frame. At eleven P. M. the leak increased, and the water reached above the coals in the hold, when those on board found it useless any longer to endeavour to save the ship. At three A. M. of the 15th, the Captain endeavoured to reach the shore in the Cutter, but the surf broke so high on the beach, that he found it impossible to land, he therefore returned to the ship. At day light an examination took place round the vessel, when she was found to be lying on a rock about three times her own size with deep water all around, at the same time the leak had increased, and the water was above the lower deck beams, and there appearing no possibility of saving the ship or any part of the cargo, the Captain held a consultation with the officers and crew, when it was decided they should take to the boats in order to preserve their lives, which was done, and at five A. M. on the 5th of March, the ship was totally abandoned by the crew, fifty-four hands, in four boats, with which they made the best of their way to Swan River, where those under charge of the Captain, and the Chief Officer, arrived on the evening of the 7th of March.

The two other boats went on shore about Cape Naturalist, and the crews were afterwards picked up by Captain Sterling, in a Government vessel at Port Leschnault, with the exception of three who died of fatigue.

Captain Steel has come round here from Swan River in the *Egyptain*, which arrived off town on Saturday.

BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight 1 | 9½
Bengal.....at 30 days sight, 107 per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight *a* 98 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc.
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton £ 4.
China.....Per Candy, 40 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

The arrivals from Sea since our last, are the ship *Ganges*, J. M. Ardlie Master, from London; left Deal 28th Janry. and Cape of Good Hope 25th April and the Brig *Colombia*, O. H. Wilson Master, from Glasgow the 1st Febry,

PASSENGERS PER GANGES.—Capt. and Mrs. Story, M. N. I., T. Palmer Esq., Reverend A. Campbell, Lieut. Watson, Troop Qr. Mr. J. Clifford, Mr. Keys, Writer and Mr. T. Balleyall Mariner.

Within the last day or so, we have had a plentiful supply of Rain, and an agreeable coolness in the weather has taken place, which we hope will in a great measure tend to allay the late alarming sickness that has spread through the Island, and to which so many persons have fallen victims. The Tanks we observed were getting very low, and the water was daily becoming more brackish.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Cadet Edwd. S. Blake, Artillery.
Capt. G. Story, Madras Infy.
Lieut. F. Mayor, 6th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. G. Watson, 13th M. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. S. J. Stevens, 21st Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surg. Sinclair, 19th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 16th.—Ship Ganges, (Free Trader,) J. M. Ardlie Master, from London, 28th Jan. and Cape of Good Hope, 25th April.

18th.—Brig Colombia, O. H. Wilson Master, from Glasgow, 1st Feb.

Passengers per Ganges.—Capt. and Mrs. Story, M. N. I., T. Palmer, Esq Revd. A. Campbell, Lieut. Watson, Troop Qr. J. Cliford, Mr. Keys, Writer, and Mr. Balleyall, Mariner.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Circassian, for London; Lonach, for do.; Othello, and Hindostan, for Liverpool; H. C. S. Abercromby Robinson, for China; Bannerman, for do.; Caledonia, for do.; and Sesostris, for do.; Sunbury for Bengal; Dadloy, for Siam; Arab Ottamany, for Penang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Abercromby Robinson, Berwickshire, Orwell, and Edinburgh.

FREE TRADERS.—Sesostris, Othello, Circassian, Lonach, Hindostan Ganges and Colombia.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Caledonia, Sir Chas. Malcolm, Cavendish Bentinck, Shaul Hamed, Samdany, Sunbury, Asia Felix, and Dadloy.

ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary, Woorter, and Monsory.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Elphinstone, and Hastings.

PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.

STEAMERS.—Enterprize, and Hugh Lindsay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.—At Giergaum, on the 15th inst., Mr. William Benton, aged 28 years.

English Extracts.

JOHN BULL.—Feb. 15.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH, who, it was confidently stated, had resigned upon the strength of the publication of his private letter, on the contrary shewed fight on Tuesday, and was supported by the Premier in the upper House, and by the other Ministers in the lower one. We admit that Sir JOHN MALCOLM acted in a strange way, to say the least of it, in making such a letter public; although, on the other hand, it must be confessed, that for a President of the Board of Controul to write such a private letter to a Governor with whom he had no acquaintance, and, we believe, had never seen, is rather a curious caper to cut.

The discussion has done good, because it has elicited a declaration from the Government, of its independence of feeling with respect to the renewal of the charter, which Lord ELLENBOROUGH seemed disposed, to settle in the twinkling of an eye. One of the phrases in the letter, was used in the course of the debate as a handle for speeches and sentiments, which certainly does not bear the same meaning as it would if applied to the mother country—we mean the implied necessity that the judges should *support the Government*—here, it certainly would seem to infer, that the judges should deal partially, in any contest between the crown and a defendant, and use their judicial influence to carry points inimical to the cause of justice, and the liberty of the subject. The expression, as referring ro a colony or a settlement, cannot bear any such interpretation. The Government of Bombay, for instance, consists of a general officer and two or three respectable old gentlemen belonging to the warehouse and office in Leadenhall-street, who have gone through the routine of office for perhaps five-and-twenty years, in the different grades—as Secretaries of State in the Indigo Department, Presidents of the Cotton Council, Ministers of the Salt-pans, Comptrollers-General of Mull-mulls and sprigged Jacconots, Chancellors of Preseved Ginger and Registrars-General of Policats and Bandanas. These ministers, with the Governor at their head, form the government; and it is easy to conceive, that if they are so inclined, two or three long-headed lawyers coming amongst them as judges, may annoy such a body in the most provoking manner; it being a rule, almost without exception, in colonies and settlements, that a civil governor uniformly is at variance with the commander of the forces, generally with the judge, and always with his council. Hot weather acting upon pride and jealousy, personal and professional, makes the general, sneer at the controul of the civilian, induces the judge to laugh at the law of the council, and if an admiral happens to fall into the mess, then confusion becomes worse confounded. It is thus that judges who do not support—that is, who thwart such a government as this—effectually put a stop to public business—salt, cotton, indigo, policats, pickles, mull-mulls, and bandannas feel the influence of the disunion, and it is thus necessary, as Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, to send out a couple of tame judges to keep the wild one in order. But as to supporting the government, as the term is understood in England, the government wants no such support—the domination of our Eastern colonies and settlements is a great deal too absolute to require aid.

One expression in Lord ELLENBOOROUGH'S letter puzzled most people—he talks of "the *chairs* having written letters and despatches." This expression was not touched upon in either House of Parliament, and we, like the rest of the world, should have been left in ignorance of its meaning, had we not discovered that this sort of literary talent in those useful pieces of furniture is by no means uncommon. An upholsterer in Holborn, during the week, has advertised for sale, "four splendid crimson damask window curtains, and two large sophas, with twelve chairs *to correspond*,"—thus we are indebted to a mere mechanic for the explanation of the wonders of the march of intelleet.

Touching the matter, however, the following article appears in the Calcutta JOHN BULL of the 21st of September:

"ELEPHANT LETTER.

"*To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.*

"Sir—Your remarks on the publication of the celebrated Elephant letter are good as far as they go, but I go farther, and contend that when the said letter was sent to parties in Calcutta, the word 'private' was erased by the sender. If it had been necessary for the great man to send it to the greater, to answer some political purpose, such as explaining the views of His MAJESTY'S Ministers, and that it was for this sole purpose it was sent, then, if by chance the letter fell into the hands of a third party, it might still be considered as a private one; but in the present instance this was not the case. The letter was made public, by the great man thinking it necessary to publish his triumph over the court, through gentlemen here, who had no earthly reasons for knowing that such a letter existed, except to make its contents public.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

"PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Upon the whole, we think that Lord ELLENBOROUGH is a very *ill-used* nobleman, especially in the "private and confidential" line.

TIMES.—Feb. 15.

On a subject which has much engaged the public sympathy, and deeply implicated the fame and happiness of members of more than one family of distinction in this country we have been charged by those who must have known better, with inconsistency at least, if not want of honesty, in changing our expressed opinions upon the question submitted to the Coroner's Jury. We have already stated the origin of that change to be the communication of evidence, subsequently to the inquest, which had not reached us at an earlier stage in the course of these melancholy transactions. Following the intelligence as it poured in upon us, we corrected, or at least modified, conscientiously, our first impressions. But although we were convinced by the documents that we read, the public as we frankly acknowledged in a former number of the journal, was *not* so by our declaration of the credit which we conceived to be due to them. We therefore recommended to the families concerned, if they deemed it probable that any good might be done by further investigation, to insist upon it. We have, or can have, no object under Heaven but the development of truth, for the ends of justice. For those who think that it may possibly serve that cause to circulate extensively the opinions of contemporary newspapers, which entertain upon the above matters a judgment directly opposite to that which we delivered, the following temperate but decided negative on the hypothesis of the lady's innocence, is inserted from yesterday's *Observer*:—

"THE LATE SUICIDE IN HIGH LIFE.

(From the *Observer*.)

"We have two reasons for laying before our readers the full and complete series of accusation, explanation, and recantation, which our eminent contemporary (*The Times*) has been compelled to put forth during the week. The first is, that it contains all of fact, or of insinuation, which we have not already made public; and the second is, that these facts, and these insinuations, are contradicted—we wish we could add, refuted—by the authority, and under information acknowledge to be received from the family and connexions of at least one of the parties most interested. Hating all slander, or mere scandal, full as much as our cotemporary—less anxious, perhaps, to fasten guilt on a person already sufficiently obnoxious, because less called on to justify great previous censure—desiring not to see venial offences so severely punished, nor to make innocence more suspected—we yet felt it our duty, for the sake of public morality and public decency; to advert at a very early period to the rumours which for nearly three weeks before, had been bandied about in every circle where it could be mentioned with the shadow of propriety. This we did, we repeat, not that spleen or mischief might be gratified but that those who felt themselves accused might have an opportunity to put forth a defence; that if innocent, they might make that innocence appear; that, if guilty, they might be compelled to retire from society, and save our wives and our families from the profanation of their example. Loving truth much, but honour more, we shall now proceed to show why it is, as *The Times* acknowledges, that the public does not go with them in this matter—and why it is, that although its editor may be satisfied of the innocence of the parties and of the injustice of the imputations against their character, the great mass of the people have failed to adopt his opinions. We cannot bring ourselves to insult the well-known integrity of *The Times*, or to pander to the purposes of those who wish to cast a shade over the reputation of the press, by alluding to the means though which it is vulgarly supposed that the convictions of its editor have been produced. We take it as it is acknowledged, and shall not stop to inquire whether his judgment has been influenced by evidence, blinded by the brilliancy of a diamond star, or biassed by private or political feelings. We are aware that after the melancholy event which has just taken place, this is a most ungracious task. When, however, there seems to be on one side a disposition to set public opinion almost at defiance, and when, on the other there is a bold demand for inquiry, we think we may be justified in a slight invasion of rigid delicacy, and that we are in some degree at liberty to express our opinions on the nature of the defence which has been put forth, and of the inadequacy of the explanations yet presented to the world, Passing over all introductory declamation. *The Times* says. "It is most unfortunate, when people of unpopular character are in that rank of life that they can, of necessity, obtrude themselves where they please, and drop in upon those whom they may choose as associates at will—it is, indeed, unfortunate for the persons who are thus distinguished; for it cannot be but that the *potent guest* will impart to his friends a portion of the peculiar regard which adheres to himself; and that aptitude which may unfortunately exist to believe ill of him, will, of course, extend itself to those with whom he establishes relations perhaps of only ordinary civility." Now we pause here, and ask gravely to what meridian is language like this to be applied? Do we live where the cast of the handkerchief is the symbol of love and of power, or are we under the protection of those laws, and acknowledging the customs of that society in which even the lovest female in the empire commands her own company, and posseses the power to reject all attentions which are disagreeable to her? Are we to be told that a person, little careful of public opinion certainly, but not peculiarly obnoxious to public censure, has been in the daily habit of passing from Kew to Hampton to force his civilities on a female relation of a family who 'believes ill of him,' and who were aware of the unpopular nature of his character? Are there no means by which a gentlewoman, after the opinion of her husband was strongly expressed upon the snbject, can refuse such civilities, and intimate her desire to be relieved from them? Are there no means by which such a guest can be excluded from the privacy of a chamber. Difficult indeed it is to explain circumstances like these; but still more difficult will it be to explain the continual repetition of such visits, after they had excited the marked attention of all who witnessed them—after they had produced a partial estrangement of the affections of the husband, and after a promise had been given to abstain from all intercourse in future,—a promise given at the request and through the intercession of a relation, whose wishes are commands. We say nothing of the marked displeasure exhibited by the wife of the visitor when she heard by whom the apartments at Hampton were occupied, and by whose intercession they had been procured. We place no importance on the estrangement which has been but too obvious since the occurrence became public; but we must take leave to observe, that an intercourse like this, persevered in contrary to the express desire of a husband, and in defiance of the wishes of a wife, and in disobedience of the commands of a relation, requires more than the production of one or two affectionate letters to free it from the imputation of impropriety. We can understand the effect which may be produced by an isolated communication, when read without an understanding of the circumstances which produced them, or of the situation of the parties at the time they were written. By something of this kind must the acute mind of the Editor of *The Times* have been led to a conclusion which, indeed, the mind of every virtuous and honourable man must have been anxious to adopt, that the lady was innocent, and that her Lord believed her to be so. We know not, nor do we dare to say that she is not; but much remains to be explained before the world can be satisfied that she has not acted with very great indiscretion, and that her Lord did not think that she had left her conduct open to imputation. The stifling of all inquiry at the Coroner's Inquest was unfortunate. The nature of the defence attempted by *The Times* has been still more so. In the one case, it was evident that explanation and evidence had been kept back; in the other, it is plain that although much that is culpable has been admitted, nothing that can be called extenuating has been proved. We wish most sincerely that it had been otherwise; and we think it is not yet too late to meet the difficulty. Instances of fresh inquests have been numerous and when the coroner refuses to grant them, or where there has been an informality in the proceedings, the Court of King's Bench never hesitates to interfere. We quit the subject with the renewed expression of an earnest hope that the honour of the lady may be freed from the cloud which hangs over it. We wish this for the sake of her family and friends, and still more from compassion for her feelings, already dreadfully agonized by the unfortunate consequences of the suspicion. Whatever, however, may be the result of an inquiry into the conduct of the tempted, there can be no apology formed for the tempter."

BRITISH NEWS.

Mr. Herries retains his situation as Master of the Mint, in addition of his new appointment as President of the Board of Trade. It is not intended to fill up the vacancy in the Excise Board, occasioned by the death of Lord Graves. By this arrangement, a considerable saving will be effected; but on the other hand, the office of Treasurer of the Navy is in future to be kept distinct from any other.

Mr. Croker retains his post at the Admiralty. He refuses to leave it without the full amount of pension to which he is entitled, and which the Duke of Wellington is understood to be, in the present state of the country, averse to grant. This it is which has prevented the possibility of an arrangement that would otherwise, we are assured, have taken place.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces the appointment of the Hon. Cecil Forester to the situation of one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, in the room of Major-General King.

It is understood that Sir John Grant is recalled as a judge, but that he intends to remain in India, and practice at the bar.

We understand that a measure of considerable importance will shortly be submitted to the consideration of Parliament, for the regulation of banking, which will tend to place that important branch of domestic business on a firmer basis; at the same time, ensure to the agriculturist and manufacturer every proper facility and accommodation commensurate with their several wants and securities. Chartered provincial banks are spoken of, and the Bank of England, it is expected, will generously forego any opposition to the measure, which, though not brought forward as a panacea for all political evils, is likely to prove highly beneficial in its operation. After what the government have already declared, it may be unnecessary to add that a return to the small note system forms no feature in the project.—*Sun.*

REVIVAL OF HUNGERFORD MARKET.—A meeting of the proprietors of shares in this undertaking was held at the company's office on Thursday last. Wm. Courtenay, Esq. in the chair. Mr. Courtenay stated to the meeting that the committee appointed last spring had succeeded in obtaining the option of buying the freehold of the Hungerford estate, with all its market privilege, of Mr. Wise the proprietor, for the sum of 110,000*l.* if that sum together with 100,000*l.* required for reconstructing the market and the houses in Hungerford-street upon an enlarged scale, could be raised by 100*l.* shares. When the purchase was completed, the proprietors would have secured to themselves a real estate of intrinsic value which would yield them a certain revenue, whether applied to the purposes of a market or not. To prevent the supposition that there was any job connected with this object, the committee had got the accounts put together and audited: they amounted to the very trifling sum of 86*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The office they occupied had been lent to them by government free of expense, and the officers had acted gratuitously. He had never encouraged fanciful notions of great profit, but he was satisfied that the security in this case was good, and it was a question with him whether it did not offer a prospect of considerable interest on capital? he confessed he had a strong bias in favour of this measure, in proof of which he had taken ten shares, and was willing at least to make some sacrifice to promote it, and in these sentiments he trusted the proprietors would concur. The Hon. P. Bouverie said the point was to raise 200,000*l.* and as that sum was not yet subscribed, the committee were right in seeking opinion of the proprietors before they went to Parliament. He knew that the government would favour their views. Messrs. Wyatt, and Postans, they offered some important suggestions, and con-

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curred in the advantages of the plan. After other gentlemen had delivered their sentiments, it was resolved to petition for the bill forthwith, and that a public meeting should be held on Friday next, in order to give the details and advantages of the plan greater publicity.

MEETINGS IN THE COUNTRY.—The freeholders of Northumberland assembled at Morpeth, on Monday, and agreed to a petition representing the distressed state of all classes, which they attributed in a great measure to the altered currency. On the same day, a very numerous meeting was held at Leeds, of persons connected with the stuff trade, at which they unanimously agreed to petition for a tax on power looms. The inhabitants of Sheffield met on Friday, and resolved to petition Parliament to extend the elective franchise to that town. At Manchester, a meeting has been convened by the authorities, on a very numerously signed requisition, to petition for a reduction of taxes, and "that the commerce of the country may not be again disturbed by altering the value of the currency."

STATE OF TRADE.—Business in Manchester remains nearly stationary, although in some branches slight symptoms of improvement are perceptible. The stuff trade at Leeds is as bad as ever, and although a good deal of business is doing in the woollen cloth manufacture, it is at such low prices that no advance in wages has resulted. Most of the mills at Bradford are in full work, and there are few persons in that town out of employment. Hopes are entertained that the trade of Huddersfield is looking up, as low wool has become scarce in the market, and a favorable spring is expected; but any advance in price seems out of the question. From the chief manufacturing towns of Scotland the accounts are less cheering. In Glasgow and Paisley the number of the unemployed is considerable; and the *Edinburgh Observer* says—"Crowds of respectable tradesmen and labourers, and numbers of females with infants in their arms, are to be seen daily assembled in the Royal Exchange and Writer's Court, to receive temporary aid. About 5000 have made application, but after minute examination the committee have given tickets to authorise the obtaining of soup to only 500 persons, all of whom have families. We are confident we do not over-rate the actual number of human beings thus relieved from a state approaching to starvation at 2000."—*Atlas, Feb.* 21.

THE ARMY.

It has been intimated that no soldier, having any sort of claim to pension, is to be proposed for discharge at the approaching reduction, unless he be absolutely worthless—which will prevent any increase of the pension list. The limited service soldiers, who refuse extending their services for life without bounty, are likewise to be discharged, on the principle that the country gets no adequate advantage from the temporary services of men who can so readily leave the army at their own pleasure. The average number of sickly and ineligible in each corps is understood to be about twenty-five, but it is impossible to ascertain the number of limited-service men, although they are accounted for in the monthly returns sent to the Horse Guards; both classes cannot, however, exceed 3,000. Since 1827, every regiment has been kept fifty under its establishment, which occasions a decrease of 7,000, and if the sick and limited-service men be added, the number of troops voted last year can now be at once reduced 10,000 men without the least inconvenience, leaving yet to be disposed of several thousand over-aged and under-sized men, who have no claim to pensions.—Lemerick Chronicle.—*Morn. Chron. Feb.* 22.

EAST INDIA CHARTER.

The Committees of both houses of Parliament proceeded speedily to arrange their preliminaries for business. The Lords committee have appointed, at their sitting of Wednesday, Earl Bathurst to be their Chairman, and then adjourned until Tuesday fortnight, to permit, it is said, the classification and arrangement of a great mass of documentary evidence. The Commons Committee sat until four o'clock yesterday. They appointed Mr. Ward, M. P. for the city, their chairman, and have adjourned till Monday at 12 o'clock. Some conversation arose as to the arrangements for entering upon business; but they were not definitively considered, There was rather a full attendance of the Commons Committee.—*Times.*

LONDON MARKETS.

For Colonial and other Produce.

[FROM THE LONDON NEW PRICE CURRENT OF FRIDAY.]

SUGAR—The demand for Muscovades has been more limited than usual, but the late prices are fully maintained; the estimated sales of the week are 2,200 hhds and trs. There is little alteration in the Refined Market; the purchases are not so extensive as was generally anticipated. Although the Refined Market appears heavy this day, there is a great scarcity of the shipping qualities, and purchases of the low and Middling descriptions of lumps and single loaves could not be made upon the same terms as last week, the Hambro' merchants being still buyers of low lumps, and the melters and crashers of Prussian lumps and single loaves; of crashed, however, the sales have again been only limited, the offers continuing to be full 6d under the prices demanded. Of the fine Grocery goods there is rather a better supply this week, but there has been less business done.

FOREIGN SUGAR—There are no parcels of Foreign Sugars sold by private contract this week; a few hhds Porto Rico are reported at about 20s. This day by public sale 273 chests Havannah Sugar, good to fine white 45s a 46s, yellow mid. to fine 25s a 28s; only a small proportion sold.

EAST INDIA SUGAR—In Bengal or other East India Sugar few sales are reported. The Mauritius Sugar, low to mid. yellow, of which the great proportion of the arrivals consist, sell at a reduction of 1s a 1s 6d; the other qualities are unvaried.

COFFEE—There is no new feature in the Coffee Market this week; parcels suitable for home consumption have sold at rather higher prices, but generally there is no change in the prices; the request is more general. The quantity of Mocha Coffee thrown upon the market lately has been extensive, and the prices are 5s lower; the Mysore at nearly the same reduction; low to good Mocha 76s, a 106s, dood Mysore 46s a 46s 6d, Ceylon at former prices, good ord. 32s. only purchased by private contract is 100 bags fine ord. St. Domingo at 34s 6d.

This day by public sale 238 bags Havannah, 86 casks 182 bags British Plantation, 280 bales Mocha Coffee; fine ord. Havannah sold at rather 35s, Mocha at rather higher prices, good 88s a 104s; the British Plantation at previous prices.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS—The only purchase of Rum this week is a parcel of Leewards 4 to 5 over at 1s 10½d—In Brandy or Geneva there is no alteration.

HEMP, FLAX, and TALLOW—The demand and the prices of Tallow continue to improve—In Hemp or Flax there is little alteration.

The letters from St. Peterburgh are dated the 31 inst. Exchange 10d 9 16 a 10½d. Tallow 89 a 90. Bought 500 to 600.

IRISH PROVISIONS.—There is little alteration in the Provision Market this week The request for fine Butters still increases. Bacon steady, 36s on board, and heavy landed at 38s.

COTTON—The Cotton Market is rather dull, and the purchases by private contract this week are on a confined scale, they consist of 50 Surats at 3⅝d; 140 Pernams at 7⅛; 140 Egyptian at 6¼—Public sales of Cotton this day;—1,600 Surat offered, 600 sold 3⅞d a 4⅛d ord. to fair; 200 Madras, none sold; 133 Peruvian, 130 sold 6¼d good; 200 Domingo, 200 sold 5⅞d a 5¼ duty paid, good fair; 340 ditto, 340 sold 4⅞d, a 5⅛ duty paid with all faults.—Sold at Market prices.

TOBACCO—The purchases of Tobacco are confined to small parcels of Maryland for export.

INDIGO—There is no alteration in the demand or in the prices of Indigo. A public sale of Guatemala Indigo took place on Wednesday; it went off with briskness, fully supporting the late prices.

FRUIT—A further reduction in price was submitted to by some of the importers of Red Smyrna Raisins, and between 400 and 500 barrels were taken off at 35s. some part being for export; generally, however, there are not sellers at that price. In common Spanish Fruit also there has been a considerable reduction in prices; Valentia Raisins in boxes, which were last week 44s. having been sold at 40s. and Denias in baskets at 31s. which were previously 34s; the quantity taken off at these prices has been considerable. For new Currants of fine quality there are still buyers at 67s, but very little business has been done this week, in consequence of the holders of the best parcels having withdrawn them from the Market.

TEA—There is a good demand for Boheas and Congous in the Market, which seems likely to continue; the prompt is on Friday next.

SPICES—There is a considerable improvement in the demand for Spices, but the actual sales are still on a limited scale.—*The Morning Chronicle, Feb.* 22.

SURRY SESSIONS.—Jan. 15.

A MOST IMPUDENT THIEF.

WILLIAM WILSON, a youth apparently about seventeen years of age, was charged with stealing 2s. 8d. from John Dollason, a baker at Hoxton.

The prisoner was perhaps, without exception, one of the most impudent young rascals the ever appeared at the bar of a Court of Justice, and cross-examined every witness in a manner that was certainly a burlesque upon legal investigation as pursued by many of the gentlemen of the long robe. The whole Court was convulsed with laughter all the time.

The prosecutor stated, that the prisoner was in his service, and used to carry out bread for him. On the 21st of December, a number of loaves was given to him, for which he received payment, and never accounted for the money.

Prisoner: Now Governor, did you give me the bread, or your wife?—Prosecutor: I gave it you.

Prisoner: Recollect yourself, my good man, You were out at the time?—Prosecutor: I was not, You had the loaves from me.

Prisoner: That's a lie. But, your Worship, I will jist explain a matter to you. With regard to the Governor's notion of a hoath, he has often said to me, that be cared no more for a hoath nor Tom Paine. It was all form and moonshine.—Prosecutor: It is false.

Prisoner: Certainly what you said is false. You see Gentlemen, he owns himself, You are a wicked man. Stand down, Sir; I have done with you.

Mrs. Davenport stated that the prisoner left with her a quarter loaf, for which she had been charged by his master again,

Prisoner: Now, Mistress Davenport, jist you look this way, and remember you are upon your hoath before God and your country. Am I the person wot left the loaf?—Witness: Yes you are.

Prisoner: Was it not another boy? Now, don't be rash, good woman. Take time and consider well what you are arter,—Witness: You yourself left it, and nobody else.

Prisoner: Oh, you false woman; step down Madam.

H. Small deposed to a similar transaction as that related by the first witness.

Prisoner: Now friend Small, let you and me jist talk over this affair a little bit. Have you the conscience to swear you paid *me* the eighteen pence?—Witness: Yes, I will.

Prisoner (with his hand up): Stop, stop, friend Small, don't be in a hurry. Did not you send the loaf back because it was 10 ounces short weight?—Witness: Not that I remember.

Prisoner: Then I will assist your memory; it seems rather muddled. I am afraid you've been mizzling a little this morning, but never mind; a man should have something in his bowels when he comes up a hard swearing. Well, don't you recollect saying, "Bill, this here loaf (tossing it up in your hands) feels a little queerish. I thinks its a hollow bird. Take it back and bring another, when I will pay you for it?"—Witness: I never said any thing of the kind.

Prisoner: You swear that; be cautious.—Witness: I do.

Prisoner: Then you will swear any thing, and hang for sixpence your father and mother. Go away; get out of the box, You have said quite enough, and I have done with you. Don't talk, Sir, the Jury will know how to believe your evidence; they see through you.

The Prisoner then entered upon his defence at which not only the Jury but likewise the gentlemen on the bench laughed heartily.

"Your Wordship and Gentlemen of the Jury; In my defence I am somewhat sorry as I must show up the tricks of the Governor, him wot you seed in the box awhile agone, and wot as had the impurtenance to appear again me as persecutor this day. The only thing as is true is as how I was in his employ, and used to go up and down with his *lightuns*; but there Gentlemen of the Jury, the truth ends. On Monday morning I went out as usual to sarve my customers with bread as I received from our Governor's wife; arter I had been my rounds I tuck a sovereign, wot I chucked down upon the counter. I had also got some silver, but none from the witnessess; so says I to the Governor, I wants a bit of money to-night; he said very well, so I drawed on him the 2s. 8d. as he calls a robbery. Well, I then went out, and meeting two or three bakers out of work. I treated them with a bit of steak, and we clubbed up together wot was a pot or two, and so we got rathert jolly. On going home we got into a row with some Irishmen, and I was taken off to the watchus. When our Governor heard I was there, he trumps up this charge against me. So much for that part of the story. Now, Gentlemen, I will let you into a secret or two about him. Our Governor is the biggest rogue alive, and cheats every body he deals with, and I will tell you how he does it. He has a piece of lead, weighing about six ounces, fastened to the bottom of the down scale; so when a person comes in for a quartern, the loaf is put into that side, and down it goes whop to the counter. The poor devils then goes away, thinking what an honest sort of a chap the baker is, and what rare weight he gives. That's the way, Gentlemen, as how he does business. Now isn't he a nice article to bring any one to justice [immense laughter]! Now, I will tell you Gentlemen, another trick our honest Governor was up to. On a Monday morning, when Master Miller used to come his round, the Governor, to make him think that he was doing a fine stroke in business, and so get credit, used to stick himself afore his books with his pen behind his ear, and begin mumbling and running his forefinger up'em as if he was monstrous busy a casting up his accounts; and I had to appear to be hard at work filling up baskets with bread; so that Mister Miller was regularly humbugged, for God knows I used to go out a hawking his light-uns, and did'nt get sometimes half-a-crown in a week. That's the sort a man, Gentlemen of the Jury, as appears agin me to-day, and wot never pays nobody."

The Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of Guilty.

The CHAIRMAN said that in the long course of time he had been a Magistrate he never witnessed such a hardened sinner before nor ever one in whom more ingenious malice and adroitness were displayed. As to the crimination of his master's character, it was evidently out of revenge.

The prisoner was then sentenced to be transported for Fourteen Years, the greatest punishment the Court can inflict for offences of embezzlement; at the same time the Chairman regretted it could not be for a longer period.—*Morning Chronicle, January* 18.

COLMAN'S RECORDS.

In speaking of Miles and Andrews, two weak dramatic writers, who had each sent a manuscript for acceptance at the Summer Theatre, Mr. Colman takes an opportunity to exhibit his father's readiness of wit. The two Colmans met the two dramatists in the Haymarket, and as the witlings were anxious to get the start of each other in the production of their separate works, they both called out in passing, "Remember, Colman, I am first oars," "Humph," muttered the manager as they passed on, "they may talk about *first oars*, but they have not a *skull* between them." This is good, although it bears marks of being concocted.

At the Inn of Laurence Kirk, there is an Album kept. Mr. Colman had inserted in this a few doggrel lines, reflecting on the character of the Scotch, a practice which he very properly and justly condemns. In visiting the same place afterwards, he found that a Scotchman had, with great good nature and generosity, replied to his lines with the following distich:—

"I like thy wit—but could I see thy face,
I'd claw it well, for Scotia's vile disgrace."

To which Colman subjoined—

"Is then a Scotchman such a clawing elf?
I thought he scratch'd no creature but himself."

In speaking of French actors, Colman says "Now and then with all the graces and ease, of French manners, he may find some example of coarseness on their stage. One night at Lisle, I was at the representation of *Le Barber de Seville*, in which a very pleasing and elegant lady performed the character of *Rosina*. After having sealed a letter, she made two or three attempts to blow out a wax taper, when, proving unsuccessful she extinguished the light *a force de cracher*; but this I attribute to the inconsistencies of her country rather than to the vulgarity of the performer.

Observing on the extent of hospitality in Paris, which induces the French to cram an Englishman with roast beef, under the notion that he prefers it to anything else, Colman tells a ludicrous story of a German Baron, who was subjected to something of the same kindness in England. Boiled fowls and ham were then served up constantly, as they still are, among other dishes. Wherever the Baron went he was pressed to eat these, till they became his utter aversion. One day, being desired to take his seat close to these external objects of his disgust, he could bear it no longer, and vociferated, quite forgetting his respect for the Lady of the house—"Ach, mein Gott!—Cock and bacon again!

Colman numbered Jekyll among his early friends. One day, Jekyll observed a squirrel in Colman's chambers in the usual round cage, performing the same operation as a man in the treadmill, and looking at it for a minute, exclaimed—"Ah, poor devil, he is going the *House Circuit!*"

A certain Lord B——had finished a play, and, as it was on a mixed story, he consulted his father, who was Primate of Ireland, whether he should call it a tragedy or a comedy.—"Murra," said the Primate, "call it a tragedy, for it is a *dismal* piece.

That it was so may be concluded from the following lines:—

"And so, without any more ifs or ands,
He jump'd from off the cliffs upon the sands,"

which the author generously in a note expressed his willingness to alter, if required, into

"And so, without any more ands or ifs,
He jump'd from off the sands upon the cliffs."

In the same play the King orders a slave's ears to be cut off. The slave roars, and an attendant tells the King that the sufferer is

"In great grief and pain."

upon which the King, touched with compassion, exclaims,

"Give him, oh give him both his ears again,"

Mr. Colman concludes by a promise of *Further Records*. We hope to see its fulfilment.—*Morn. Chro., Feb.* 15.

RECOLLECTIONS IN QUARTERS.

GEN. MURRAY AND GEN. CHAMBARLHAC, AT BRUSSELS.

In the year 1811, there were not more than a dozen English families residing in Brussels, all of them, of course, upon their parole. We were, as compared with the *detenus* of Verdun, Valenciennes, and Bitche, in an enviable situation, being permitted by the police to remove eight or ten miles from the town. We were, however, under the necessity of presenting ourselves once a week before the Commissary, and inscribe our names in what we used to call the Black Book. This was but a trifling inconvenience, and we deemed ourselves most fortunate in not being imprisoned with our countrymen. For this privilege we were indebted to the strong interest we possessed with some distinguished personage—a Minister of State, a Marshal of the empire, or at least, a French General, had become bail for our residence in Belgium. Most of us were received with the greatest hospitality

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by the principal families in the town; we assisted at their balls, concerts, and dinner parties; indeed, speaking of myself, a bachelor, I shall always look to this period of my captivity with feelings of pleasure and regret. My little income of £100 per annum. was often reduced by the law rate of exchange to £70 or £75, yet even that small sum enabled me to enjoy most of the luxuries of life. In this almost happy state we expected to remain till peace between England and France was proclaimed, or till an exchange of prisoners should be effected between the two Governments; these, but natural expectations, were, however, thwarted by the conduct of two of our countrymen, Messrs. Henry Wolsey and Chitham. They made their escape from the town, reached a sea-port in Holland, and safely arrived in England. Upon the circumstance being made known to Gen. Chambarlhac, the Commandant to the Sixteenth Military Division, he gave orders to all of us to appear before him. This man was a rough, blustering son of the Revolution; he had rendered himself conspicuous during the civil war in La Vendée by the *acerbity* of his manners and great cruelty, —from such a person we could not hope for much lenity. Gen. Murray and Capt. S. M. dressed in full uniform and wearing swords, proceeded early in the morning, with all the other English *detenus* to the residence of the Commandant. As soon as we were ushered into his presence, the once brutish Republican, but then the stern, haughty, and unpolished Imperialist, thus addressed us more particularly directing his severe looks towards the two British officers.

"So it is thus you Englishmen keep your parole. You well merit the epithet so often applied to you of perfidious islanders (*perfides insulaires.*) You have betrayed the faith that had been placed in you: you all deserve to be consigned to a dungeon; but as it is, you shall be conveyed to some citadel, until the pleasure of the Duke de Feltre be known respecting you!" Gen. Murray, in the mild and gentlemanly manner which distinguished him, then addressed our inexorable judge. "Sir, we all feel that the conduct of our two countrymen is highly improper, perhaps dishonourable; but it is impossible that any of us can be accountable for the actions of others. As a British officer and your equal in rank, placed also in a situation which among the rudest people claims respect, I ought to have expected more courteous language from a French general. The terms you have thought proper to apply to me are such that I cannot listen to them and at the same time wear a sword by my side!" Saying this, Gen. Murray hastily drew the weapon from the scabbard, and placed it upon the table before the Commandant. Capt. M. followed his example. Chambarlhac did not reply, but dismissed us by waving his hand. We went into an adjoining room, and in about five minutes Pradhel, his aid-de camp, came to us, and said that the General's orders were, that we should go to our homes and hold ourselves in readiness to depart, some for Verdun and others for Valenciennes. In less than twelve hours we were proceeding on our painful journey, escorted by *gendarmes*. —*United Service Journal, for November.*

NAVAL REMINISCENCES.

NARROW ESCAPE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SLOOP CYGNET, CAPTAIN THOMAS BENNETT, R. N.

The first part of this account, which announces the commencement of as heavy a gale of wind as was ever known at the Cape of Good Hope, will be extracted from the log-book of his Majesty's Sloop Cygnet, to which ship I then belonged, and at the time of the disaster was her commanding officer.

July 9th. Wind N W. Hard gales and squally weather, with a heavy sea running into the bay, struck topmasts and pointed yards to the wind. P. M. at 4, 30 ranged the sheet cable, observed several ships driving at their anchors; at 5. observed the ship Madras part from her cable and drift past us. Midnight, heavy gales and squally weather, ship riding and pitching very heavily.

July 10th. Wind NW. Gale increasing, with a tremendous high sea rolling into the bay. I shall now, in order to make this account more intelligible, give it in the form of a narrative, adhering to the facts of the log-book as closely as possible.

From the tremendously high sea rolling into the bay accompanied with a heavy underground swell, our ship was pitching her forecastle entirely under water, and the seas made a clear breach fore and aft: at 1. 30. A. M. observed the ship Sarah, commanded by Capt. Norton, now Commodore in the Brazilian Navy, part one cable, and bring up with the other close on our hawse, but she appeared to ride so heavily at her anchors, that we feared she would drive down upon us; at 2. 30. the gale increased to an awful height, and the Sarah was observed to be driving fast towards us; all hands were immediately turned upon deck, and we veered away to the end of our chain-cable, shortening in on the best bower to keep out of her way; at 2. 50. she neared us so close as to hail us, and said, they had sprung a leak and required assistance; we sent a boat on board with our boatswain, who shortly returned with the information, that the ship was in a very dreadful state, having sprung a leak forward, which her pumps could not keep free, and that nothing could save her from foundering. We then sent another boat to attend her, and desired them to cut her cable, and if possible, run the ship on shore before she went down, shortly afterwards observed her settling in the water very fast; we now fired signal rockets and guns of distress. The Sarah again hailed us, saying they were sinking. We observed they were loosing her foretop-sail and preparing to cut her cable; she now neared us so close, that we were obliged to slip our chain-cable, and sheeted home our close-reefed foretopsail to back out of her way. At 4h. 15m. the Sarah cut her cable and cast with her head towards us. Our situation was now truly dreadful, for the lives of all hands depended upon heaving in on our best bower cable fast enough to keep out of her way, in order that she might pass clear of us; it was a moment of anxiety for all on board—every breath was suspended. The roaring of the gale, and, the quick heavy tread of the sailors heaving round the capstan, without uttering a syllable, convinced us that our safety entirely depended on their Herculean strength; all other exertions were hopeless. The Captain and myself stood upon the poop of our vessel, silently watching the progress of the Sarah, as she rolled fearfully towards us, an unmanageable log. At every plunge she gave in the sea, we distinctly heard the crashing of her decks, as they were forced from her timbers by the body of water below; great confusion and loud cries were heard on board. Her foretop-sail was no sooner loose, than it split into shivers, and cracked with the force of the wind like loud musketry, and the seas were flying over her decks, threatening to sweep every soul overboard. She was just on the verge of sinking, but as a last resource another expedient was tried. A loud voice was distinctly heard above all the confusion and roaring of the gale, giving an order for the foretack to be hauled on board. It was the commanding officer's, who, as firm as a rock, having the safety of his crew and cargo of the ship in consideration, thought he might be able to force the vessel into shallow water before she went down. However useless his endeavours were, it afforded noble instance of the man's fortitude and presence of mind in such extreme danger, giving his orders so coolly and collectedly. In five minutes after, she gave a long heavy roll and turned over: we heard cries of those on board, but saw no more of her, for she had sunk, and scarcely half the ship's length from our quarter did she pass our vessel; had she touched us, water-logged as she was, we must have gone down with her. Our capstan now ceased to be hove, and the silence on board remained unbroken, till the order was given for "All hands to shorten in the chain-cable." Little did the men whose hoarse voice proclaimed this command then think that it would be the last he should give in this world, for in a few minutes afterwards he was drowned under the following circumstances. Heaving in on our hawser to get the chain-cable again, we found when it came up to the bows that the weight of the chain had nipped the bend of the hawser in the hawse-hole, which prevented its coming through; so, in order to clear it, the boatswain and gunner went forward for that purpose, and although the boatswain was as fine a fellow as ever stepped, it was entirely owing to his own obstinacy that he lost his life, for he would persist in going over the bows without having a rope made fast round his body, although, as I have before stated, the ship was at the time pitching her forecastle entirely under water; and it was while performing this dangerous service that the hawser, (owing to the violent pitching of the ship) was carried away, and knocked the boatswain overboard. A boat was astern, and immediately hauled up, but such was the hurry and anxiety to save the man's life, that several men ran to one of the quarter boats, and lowered her down right into the other boat as she was coming up alongside, which rendered both boats useless; and thus perished Mr. Alexander Simmonds, our boatswain. We just heard him give one cry, but saw no more of him. It was supposed the chain-cable had struck him and carried him to the bottom, for the ship on losing her weather support immediately drove to leeward, and could not be brought up again till we let go our sheet anchor.

As daylight broke, the bay presented to us a complete scene of devastation. All the shipping had signals of distress flying; most of them had lost anchors and cables; several boats were floating about the bay, bottom upwards; two fine brigs were driven on shore near the wharf, and the Sarah lay bottom up, in the S. E. part of the bay, a complete wreck. At eight o'clock the gale had considerably abated, and our boat returned from the wreck, having with the assistance of some others, succeeded in saving all the crew of the Sarah but four, who unfortunately perished. Mr. Stephens (the midshipman who held command of the boat on this occasion) received on his arrival in England, the approbation of the Lords of the Admiralty, for his meritorious conduct in saving part of the crew. I can scarcely conclude this narrative without again adverting to the perilous situation of his Majesty's sloop Cygnet, for had the Sarah touched her in passing, waterlogged as that ship was, she must have carried the Cygnet down with her. I mention the circumstance to shew, that it was entirely owing to the exertions of the men at the capstan, in heaving round fast enough to get out of her way, that she *was* saved; and had the Sarah gone down but five minutes sooner, it would have been impossible for the Cygnet to have cleared her.

To Capt. Bennett's judgment as a seaman and an officer is every merit due for saving his ship; for, not withstanding he was very ill at the time, he never quitted the deck the whole night, nor ceased cheering the ship's company up to perform their arduos duty; for my own part, I had only joined the ship five days previous to this disaster, but the facility with which every order was carried into execution, convinced me of the high state of discipline of the ship, and that I had every reason to congratulate myself in joining so fine and brave a set of fellows.

United Service Journal, for November.] C. B.

In the Budget which Mr. Colman wrote for Jack Bannister, and which proved eminently successful, there were two songs. He has retouched them as he says, and printed them in the records. We insert the following as an amusing poetical version of an old story:—

Three physicians of London, for Yorshire set out,
Where an Earl's noble stomach was storm'd by the gout;
And, to guard the poor Peer from all future assault,
They physicked him into his family vault.
Derry Down, &c.

Well paid by his heir, they departed for town,
Saying, "we'll *travel* up, since my Lord *travels down*;
But, at Newark w'll sup, when let each down his throttle
Pour a large dose of port, without shaking the bottle.

At their Inn, three roast fowls Doctor Calomel chose,
Which fat Dr. Fingerfee didn't oppose;
And cried Dr. Isaacs (though he was a Jew),
"Pray garnish dem fowls wid a sausage or two."

Though the wine was as thick as the three Doctor's heads,
They had three pints a piece, and then call'd for their beds;
Molly Chambermaid stared, when, with looks mighty grand,
Doctor Calomel bid her pull off his right hand.

When Calomel's hands was pull'd off to put by,
Doctor Fingerfee growl'd—"Hussey, take out my eye.
Doctor Isaacs more mild, said wrap dese up in towels,
And mind you don't loose dem, my love—dey're my bowels."

In the pantry, the Chambermaid stow'd all these articles
Of the three learned Doctors, profound in cathartical;
But a hound, while they slept, and ne'er dream'd of the matter,
Swallow'd up all their property out the platter.

Cried the maid the next morning, "I have lost thro' magicians,
A hand and an eye and two Christain physicians;
Then the wiser Jew doctor, as thin as a lizard,
How he'll grumble in all he has left—that's his gizzard."

But invention arrived in the midst of her crosses,
And bade her repair, not lament o'er her losses;
"A blind thief hangs," says she, "on the gibbet hard by,
I'll go cut off his hands, but then he's got no eye."

By chance a tom cat had expired in the night,
And his eye served for Fingerfee's lost orb of sight;
Then a hog had been butcher'd—a porker well grown—
Whose chitterlins Jews might mistake for their own.

Doctor Calomel rose, in this farce the first actor,
And put on the hand of the blind malefactor;
Doctor Fingerfee next drew his purse from his poket—
Tipp'd Molly—and popp'd the cat's eye in his socket.

Isaacs stow'd the intestines; all three left the Inn—
"I've cheated two Christains," said Moll with a grin,
"And how mad the Jew doctor would be should he know,
That half his inside is hog's liver and crow!"

Soon a dame, grown with plethora red in the face,
Call'd the three doctors in to consider her case;
They withdrew to consult—first they talk'd of the weather,
And next of their supping at Newark together.

Doctor Calomel mutter'd—"can't understand,
Since we came from the North what can ail my right hand;
Not content with its fees, as I walk through the street.
It dives into all the folks' pockets I meet."

"My disorder, said Fingerfee, claims more remark---
I never can close my left eye in the dark;
So wakeful I've grown, that this morning at four,
I sprang out of bed at a mouse on the floor."

Doctor Isaacs exclaimed, in a painful note,
"Dear broders, you see how I've dirtied my coat;
'Tis a wonderful ting---but I can't pass a slough,
Till I roll myself in it, just like an like old sow."

Now success to the learned of famed Warwick-lane---
Their profession far be it from me to profane;
I shall hurt no physician, I trust in the nation,
By a laugh at such methods of *Inoculation*—
Morn. Chro., Feb. 22.

MISCELLANEA.

THE MANNERS OF THE DAY.—Independently of the wealthy hero of forty, and the gay and beautiful countrybred heroine of [illegible] teen, and the numerous other characters dispersed throughout these lively and piquant volumes, are Florence Dudley, who will probably bear the palm of interest from all her competitors, and Lady Isabella Vivian, a gay, spirited, light-hearted and lighted-headed woman of fashion. As a contrast to these among the females, we have an admirable sketch of a fashionable *intriguante*—Lady Danvers, who is drawn with a fine knowledge of human nature. A *pendant* to this beautiful piece of female mischief, will be found in Colonel Seymour, a character drawn with much force and truth. Altogether this work may be well designated as a moving panorama of the Manners of the Day, which cannot fail to be contemplated with the highest gratification.

The new novel of Sydenham'' is exciting extraordinary interest, especially in political circles. It appears that the increasing appetite of the public for works of fiction, has also roused the latent talent of one of the oldest and most eminent practitioners in the art—we allude to the author of "Caleb Williams," who, we are informed, has just ready for publication a novel entitled "Clousdesley," and which will, doubtless, be looked for with the highest interest. Another work of great interest to the sporting world is also forthcoming, entitled, "Field Sports of the North of Europe." It includes a narrative of the authors's residence in Sweden, Norway, Finland, Lapland, Denmark and Russia, with many interesting particulars regarding the inhabitants of those countries. The sporting portions of the work exhibit, we are informed, a variety of curious information relative to the bear, the wolf, the elk, &c., and the manner of destroying wild beasts in skalls, the extensive and scientific preparations for which, and the vast number of persons engaged assume rather the appearance of a warlike armament than the chase of the wild and savage tenant of the forest.

EXPENSIVE JOKE.—Mr. Cawley, of Huntingdon, having purchased two dogs made of plaster of Paris, to put on his mantle-piece, one of his neighbours by way of joke, in the presence of the collector of taxes, asserted that Mr. Cawley kept two dogs, for which he knew he paid no tax. About a fortnight afterwards, Mr. C. received a supplementary charge for two dogs, and, neglecting to appeal at the proper time, the charge was confirmed. Very naturally, the aggrieved party for a length of time objected to pay, until the board in London (ignorant of the merits of the case) by letter hinted that it might prove very unpleasant if the charge was not complied with: and it is a fact, that Mr. Cawley has paid the tax for the two plaster dogs, and has again been called upon this year to make a return of the same—*Stamford Mercury.*

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—The labourers of Downham, in the Isle of Ely, have dug up, in the gravel pit, several skeletons of men, a woman, and a child. They were all buried in a very superficial manner, and some of them appeared, from the position in which they were found, to have been thrust into the ground in haste. In a hole with one of the skeletons, a knife and dagger were found.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Eighteen years ago, about 30 of the Earl of Mount Edgecombe's tradesmen dined at the Cromill Passage Inn. On that occasion one of the party missed an elegant silver snuff-box, upon which he set a high value.—All denied the theft; a general search was proposed, but the gem had wholly disappeared. Last Tuesday a little boy knocked at the owner's door and delivered a parcel, which he said a gentleman had given him in the street, and which, on being opened, was found to contain the long-lost treasure, neatly packed in cotton, but somewhat tarnished by time.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

At Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, Mr. G. Futroye, master of a classical academy, in High-street, Mary-le-Bone, was charged with having assaulted M. Chabert (the pretended Fire King.) The complainant said that the confusion which took place at the Argyll-rooms was occasioned by the defendant wishing him to swallow highly concentrated prussic acid. He was compelled to run out of the room, and Mr. Futroye followed and struck him. He called two persons who confirmed his statement. The defendant said that he went to the rooms to expose the complainant, who was a vile impostor. He denied having struck him. The Magistrates, however, said, they were bound to decide according to the evidence, and fined the defendant three pounds, which was paid by a friend.

The room allotted by Mr. Arnold to the Old Beefsteak Club, originally founded by Rich, the comedian, and head in Covent Garden Theatre, was a prey to the devouring element, and entirely consumed in the recent fire at the English Opera House. The celebrated gridiron on which the steaks were broiled when the Club was first established, and which was discovered amongst the ruins at Covent Garden, and fixed upon the ceiling at the Lyceum, is for the second time buried in rubbish.

A letter from Tiflis, of the 1st ult, announces the assassination of Dr. Schultz, Professor of the University of Giessen, who had been sent out at the expense of the King of France to visit Asiatic Turkey and Persia for scientific and literary purposes. The melancholy event occurred in Curdistan, on the frontiers of Inal-Huerile, between the villages of Bash-Kullah and Perihan-Nichin. Two servants, a soldier, and a Persian serjeant, who accompanied the unfortunate traveller, were likewise assassinated. Colonel Macdonald, at whose house the Doctor had received the warmest hospitality during his stay at Tauris, immediately sent off a confidential person for the purpose of collecting, if posible, the papers and effects of M. Schultz, and, in concert with the Russian Ambassador, took the first steps towards the discovery of the assassins.

The Count de Rossi, who has married Mademoiselle Sontag, is a native of Corsica, and a relation of Buonaparte by the Romalino family. He was a staff officer of Jerome at the court of Westphalia, where his sister was married to the Prince de Salm.—*Literary Gazette.*

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